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of speech. The index is incomplete; the word "clause," for example, does not appear in it.

The Elements of English Grammar, by Bartlett and McBain, completes the series of the Silver Language Series by these authors. The preface claims nothing new for the book except its pedagogy. While not new, the pedagogy is sound enough and in harmony with the practice of many grammar-grade teachers. Part I treats "The Sentence and Its Structure;" Part II, "The Parts of Speech;" Part III, "Composition." Oddly enough, the natural order of topics is reversed in the lessons on composition, "Choice of Words" being placed first and "The Whole Composition," with "Letter Writing," last.

The book, as a whole, is sufficiently exhaustive for the strongest grammar schools and might well be used in the high school. The authors have wisely refrained from inventing new and fantastic terminology, and hence no impediments have been placed in the way of the pupil who will later study Latin or German. The matter for illustration has been well chosen, and the emphasis upon constructive work is properly placed.

Typographically the book is excellent. Logical subordination of subordinate topics has been carefully indicated, and there is none of that bewildering multiplicity of chapter headings which too often appears in textbooks for the lower schools.

JAMES F. HOSIC

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL

Atlas of Physiology and Anatomy of the Human Body. A series of colored plates with parts overlaid to show dissections. By ALFRED MASON AMADON. Boston: Little Brown & Co. Pp. 50. \$3.50.

This atlas of the human body contains one sixteen-inch plate with parts overlaid to show (1) the viscera, respiratory, and urinary organs; (2) the muscles; (3) skeleton, front and back; (4) blood-vessels and nerves; with seven separate, additional plates of (1) the head and neck, showing (a) the skeleton of the face, (b) muscles, vessels, and nerves, (c) longitudinal section through the head, (d) the skull, (e) the parts of the brain; (2) the upper respiratory organs; (3) the tooth; (4) the organs of digestion; (5) the ear; (6) the eye; (7) the nose. The structural parts are well executed, with their marginal limits plainly marked. The plates are accompanied by explanatory text, with pages arranged in double column. The first column gives the name and location of organs and their structures, and the second column describes their nature and function. The whole is clear and concise, and should render distinct service in assisting students to gain clear ideas as to the organs and structures of the human body—their location, character, and functions.

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